NEW-YORK MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1886.

POLITICS IN THE ARMY.

MAJOR-GENERAL POPE'S RETIREMENT.

TO BE RELIEVED FROM DUTY THIS WEEK-PROMO

TIONS TALKED OF AND HOPED FOR.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Washington, March 7.-There is great ac-

THE SOUTHWESTERN STRIKE NINE THOUSAND MEN HAVE QUIT WORK. ONLY MAIL TRAINS ALLOWED TO RUN ON THE

GOULD SYSTEM OF RAILROADS. St. Louis, March 7 (Special).—The call on the switchmen and brakemen of the Gould Southwest system to stop work was made late last night, and today traffic is entirely suspended on 6,000 miles of road. Three passenger accommodation trains are on the schedale to leave this city regularly on Sunday mornings on the Missouri Pacific. This morning they did not go out.

The switchmen refused to handle the engines and the workmen about the round-house peremptorily refused to take out any of the Missourt Pacific locomotives. The brakemen abandoned the trains as they arrived in the city, and squads of police had to be called on to turn the engines in the round-houses. The tracks for miles through the city are crowded with loaded cars that ought to have gone east this morning. The bridge and tunnel employes refuse to handle Missouri Pacific cars and as a result no freight from the Gould system is transferred across the bridge. At the Iron Mountain yards the same condition of things prevails. All the big breweries ship their product south by this line and at the Lemp & Anheuser Busch establishments more than fifty cars, which were loaded two days ago, were unloaded to-day and the beer taken back to the vaults. Not an engine or car is moving in the yards and the tracks are choked with delayed freight. From St. Louis to Carondolet, a distance of ten miles, train after train is lying abandoned Many of them are loaded with perishable freight. No violence has occurred. In fact the strikers are not to be seen about the yards. The mail trains are all running on time and the Kulghts Labor have formed a committee whose duty it is to see that the mail trains are not interfered with.

"This isn't a fight against the people," said a leader, "but for a principle, and no interference will be made with the mail trains."

Both passenger and freight traffic on the Creve Cour branch of the Missouri Pacific have been abandoned and the people living in the towns of this track are practisolsted. The regular mail trains for the West left the Union Depot on time to-night, but only took one passenger coach cach. No men could be found to handle the suburban accommodations and all were abandoned. The St. Louis and San Francisco road is the only line that shows any signs of life and since the beginning of the strike

its business has been increasing rapidly.

The dispatches received here by the railway authorities from the principal points along the lines show that the strike is general. The Union Depot here was crowded to-night with indignant passengers who intended to go West, but were kept back by the strikers allowing only one coach on the regular mail trains. The returns now show that 9,000 Knights of Labor are out, and this in cludes all the employes of the system except 3,000 The latter are chiefly engineers and conductors and are in sympathy with the Knights. They cannot work if their engines and trains are not arranged for them and will embrace any excuse to stop. Not a wheel is expected to turn to-morrow morning except under the regular mail trains.

Two large mass meetings were held to-day by the strikers and the Executive Board of the Local Assembly was in session all day. Frederick Turner is here but Grand Master Powderly has not yet arrived. There was no conference to-day between the railroad anthorities and strikers at this point, and it is said that the matter can only be settled in Texas between Receiver Brown and the Texas Pacific Knights. Another meeting was held to-night and the issues were discussed in all their

and the Texas Pacific Knights. Another meeting was held to-night and the issues were discussed in all their bearings.

In Fort Worth, Tex., the few men who went to work last night were not interfered with, but the boarding-houses and some notels refused them food or locking. In fact they had no place to lay their heads. The company's officials talked about renting a house for them to sleep and board in. The people generally express them selves strongly in favor of the strikers on the points of the demand for an increase of wages for the common laborers and the hostility recently evinced toward the Chinese. The Knights of Labor in other lines of work were standing by their brethren, and money and provisions were guaranteed to support the strikers for months.

At Denison, Dalias, Texarkana, Weatherford, Abilene, Baird, Toyah, Paris, Sherman and all Texas and Facilic Points the men joined the strike and freight traffic was paralyzed. The strikers kept sober and quiet.

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A dispatch from Dalias dated March 6 to the News angong the Knights of Labor. Briefly stated, the entire trouble is the outgrowth of the alleged violation in many minor particulars by the Texas Pacific Company of the St. Louis agreement, made just after the strike last year. About three weeks ago too Texas Pacefic officials were warned that if these grievances were not adjusted and the contract fairly observed there would be a strike. This notice was given before Hall was discharged at Marshall, and his discharge was construed into defiance of the Knights and precipitated the strike. The mechanics on the southwest lines of the Gould system were defiant of the receipts that will paralyze business.

MAKING A KNIGHT OF LABOR SHOE. Boston, March 7 (Special) .- It is stated that seven prominent shoe manufacturers in Brockton have applied for permission to make a Knight of Labor shoe with the union label, which signifies to the customer that the goods are the product of union labor, paid for at union prices. The auxiety of manufacturers to secure this privilege arises from the fact that the great body of Knights of Labor throughout the country are calling for such shoes. The condition on which the label can be secured is that every individual employed in a factory shall be a member of the order. In several Brockton factories efforts are being made to conform to this condition. The only manufacturer who has thus far se-cured the use of the lauei is W. R. Caril, and he is doing a thriving business. Other applications were the sub-ject of a discussion by the Massasoit Assembly on Sat-trday night. It is understood that rules are being drawn up to govern the granting of the privilege, either by the gaugest of the man arms.

THE CUMBERLAND MINERS TO GO OUT. BALTIMORE, Md., March 8 (Special)-Advices from Cumberland to-night state that it is not certain that the Clearfield miners will go out to morrow; but the Cumberland miners will strike to-morrow and remain out one day. Should the Clearfield miners go out the Cumberland miners will then remain out. It is considered certain that the Cumberland, Pocahontas and

PRESSING THE BOYCOTT OF THE MALLORY LINE. DALLAS, Tex., March 7.-It is learned that the Knights of Labor have formulated a circular asking the business men to sign a written agreement not to and to allow the Knights of Lubor to examine their stock of Stelson good; also that all goods be shipped by routes oftier than the Mallory Steamship line. It is understood that this round all greement will be presented to all the business houses here and elsewhere in Texas.

SUPPORTING THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

CHICAGO, March 7 (Special), -The State Exbeen in session here for several days, is sending out to the various assemblies a memorial which they are requested to adopt, if they see fit, sign and forward to their Congressmen and Senators. In this the Government is asked in time of depression to make liberal ap-propriations of the surplus revenue for the construction of works of luternal improvement, and the Hennepin Canal project is approved as an anti-monopoly measure and one that would benefit thousands of needy men in its construction.

INCREASING WAGES IN CONNECTICUT.

New-Haven, March 7 (Special),-The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company last night warned all its laborers that on and after April 1 their pay would be increased from \$1 25 to \$1 50 a day. There are several thousand of these men along the whole length of the road. The rubber workers at the Candee Shops are said to be preparing to demand an increase of wages, and if refused, are going out in all the shops in the country, as a National Association was formed here recently. The seventy-five employes of the Cold Spring Iron Works at Norwich have been looked out. They wanted a 10 per cent increase. Arrangements are making to boycott the Russell Manufacturing Company at Middletown, it is reported, because Kuights of Labor are being discharged from the works. Nearly all the hands are out.

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The bakers and joiners of this city formed unions last night. All the labor movements thus far have been marked by good nature on the part of employer and employed, and nearly all the increases asked have been

MR. WHITELY WANTS A PLEDGE. SPRINGFIELD. March 7 (Special).-The conflict between the Knights of Labor and their late em-

ployers, the proprietors of the East Street Reaper Worksises to be long continued. William N. Whitely, who is at the head of the works, says that he wants no em ploye who cannot testify to and sign the following:

manhood and independence as a free American citizen Everything now awaits the arrival of the National Arbitration Board of the Knights of Labor. Mr. Whitely says that he is fighting for a principle, and he refuses to treat with any committee representing the Knights of Labor. It is doubtful whether he will treat with the National Board of Arbitration.

KENTUCKY MILITIA AT THE GREENWOOD MINES. Louisville, March 7 .- The five companies of the State militia sent by Governor Knott to protect the convicts and State property at the Greenwood mines near the Cincinnati Southern Railroad in Pulaski County, arrived here early this morning and took the two hundred free miners and citizens entirely by surprise. The free miners had ordered the lessees to remove prise. The free miners had ordered the lessees to remove the convicts and were waiting for the expiration of the two days' grace granted before they resorted to the threatened violence. The mob is orderly and is not disposed to resort to violence, but instate on the removal of the convicts. The miners say they blame no one but the Legislature and insist that it is the dutty of that body to repeal the law which allows convicts to be leased and worked to the detriment of free labor. The soldiers are in charge and no trouble is anticipated while they remain. Convicts are worked in several other mines in the State and the same trouble is likely to spring up at any day.

PAYMASTER RUFUS MCCONNELL. CLEVELAND, March 7 (Special) .- After a long and painful illuess Major Rufus McConnell, paymaster in the Navy, died here to-day. Eighteen months ago, while serving on the Quinnebaug, then on the European Station, he was taken ill and went home on sick leave. His malady, spinal paralysis, grew on him, and latterly he was wholly deprived of the use of his limbs. Major McConnell was born in Turnbull County, Oblo. In 1864, at the age of twenty-one, he was commissioned assistant paymaster in the Navy and was assigned to duty on the Nipsic, then blockading Charleston Harbor. In 1866 he sailed in that vessel for a three years' croise, on the South Atlantic Station, and after a short rest was South Atlantic Station, and after a short rest was ussigned to the Aslatic Squadron, visiting every port in India, China and Japan. Later he served at the New-Orleans Navy Yard and on the receiving-ship in Portsmouth, N. H. In the spring of 1884 he joined the Quinnebaug at Liabon, Poringal, and served until June 10, 1885, when he was detached at Alexandria, Egypt, and turned his face homeward. Last January he appeared before the Naval Retiring Board and was retired from active service for disabilities contracted in the line of duty. His promotion to the rank of paymaster dated from January 1, 1875.

TROUBLE BREWING IN BROOKLYN. WHAT QUESTIONS IS ME. O'DONNELL TO DECIDE!

GROWTH OF THE EMPIRE ASSOCIATION. The relations between the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company of Brooklyn and its employes are not entirely satisfactory, although the men are all at work. A misunderstanding has arisen as to the questions to be submitted to Railroad Commissioner O'Donnell for arbitraion. President Richardson says that no question as to the discharge of any of the men employed by the company is to be arbitrated, and that only questions relating to the hours of employment of drivers and conductors and the trip table conforming thereto are to be subnitted to the Commissioner.

On the other hand the Empire Protective Association understands that questions relating to all the other men employed by the company are to be settled by arbitra-tion. Early yesterday morning the crivers and conductors on Mr. Richardson's roads held a meeting and formulated the demands which they propose to refer to Commissioner O'Donnell, through the Empire Protective Association. The first related to the trippers, providing for as few as possible of them and that all should get at least \$150 a day. The second demand was that the company should not put new men on the same cars with the old ones to be taught the dulies of drivers and conductors, as this would lead to a ready opportunity for the discharge of the old men. Still another demand is that the stablemen, horseshoers and hitchers shall work the same hours a day that the drivers and conductors do.

The men say that they are willing to abide by Commissioner O'Donneli's decision in other matters if he grants these concessions. In case he refuses, the demands will be made upon Mr. Richardson under penalty of another "tie-up." formulated the demands which they propose to refer to

THE STEAM COMPANY HAS ENDUGH COAL. NO TROUBLE IN WEST-ST. YESTERDAY-THE CARIS GUARDED BY POLICEMEN.

The strike at the New-York Steam Company's works remains unchanged. The striking firemen having found out that they could not prevent the company from landing coul at Pier No. 3, North River, by force, resorted to strategem yesterday. In the morning they sent a letter to Henry Berga saying that the horses used by the company in drawing cons from the pier to the works were not fit for work, being overworked, ill-used the company's stables in Thompson-st. to investigate the complaint. He found that two of the horses had been gailed by the collars of the harnes-es and he informed the superintendent that the company would not be allowed to use them. The officer found no evidence to Grain receivers here are much alarmed and fear a shutting off of the receipts that will paralyze business. Considerable corn has been purchased along the Gould lines for shipment this week, but the purchasers say that they do not believe they will be able to move it. On the present argent demand for export corn, they say this will make a hardship that cannot be estimated. tuted for the ones which they had been forbidden to use There was a crowd in West s., but the corts were allowed to pass without any demonstration being made by the crowd. The men worked seadily until 12 o'cood when they storred work for sinner. Work was begun allowed to pass without any demo-stration being mode by the crowd. The men worked scadily until 12 denock whom they stopped work for sinner. Work was begun again at 1 delock and contraned until 5, when the last shovefull of coal was taken from the barge and work was stopped for the night. A large force of police was present to suppress any outbreak but none occurred.

When work was stopped the coal carts were driven upon the pier one after the other and the shovellers who had been working in the barge and shufe climbed into them. The sharp olders of: "Fall in the Twenty-seventh;" "Fall in the Fourteeath," and "In lore the Third." ran along the street and the policemen formed in lines on the pier. The carts were then driven of the pier and up the street under the profection of a squad of policemen who walked on each side of them. As the last cart left the pier a squad of offers marched out into the street and seted as a rear goard. The other officers were then marched to their stables by the police and the day's work was over. The officials of the company say that their bunkers, which hold 2,500 tons of coal, are now nearly full. A boat 200 tons were landed yesterday and the company has nearly 1,200 tons in larges lying in the slipp at Pier 3, North River. They do not think that there will be much more trouble with the strikers. e strikers. A deputation from the Knights of Labor, the Centra

A depotation from the Knights of Labor, the Central Labor Union and the Steam Fitters' Union heid a con-ference with Manager Emery at his office last evening. The committee asked that Day Engineer Gouboid be discharged, that Rickart, the nightengineer, be re-instated, that all the mos who struck be re-employed in their former positions and that they should be paid for the time lost during the strike. Mr. Emery declined to accede to these demands and said that he was actuated solely by a desire to stand by the old employes of the commany.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE EMPIRE UNION.

There was nothing to indicate yesterday that New-York had within the past two days witnessed one of the greatest and most successful strikes in the history of the labor movement. The horse-cars all ran regularly, and except for the smiling faces of the conductors and drivers and the significant signs they exchanged as they passed each other, there were no indications of their bettered condition. The Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association, who have conducted the strike, ceeded in obtaining what they set out to get \$2 a day

ceeded in obtaining what they set out to get \$2 a day for twelve hours' work from every horse-car line in New-York and Brooklyn—and will in all likelihood take a long rest before they make any further demants.

The Empire Protective Association is one of the youngest but strongest organizations in the Knights of Labor. It is less than four years ago that the first momber joined the order and even then for more than a year little or up progress was made in perfecting the organization. About a year and a half ago the movement first began to take definite shape and assume sufficiently important proportions to warrant any expectations of a successful movement for shorter hours and more pay. About that time they succeeded in getting a district assembly of their own, and then the work of organization went rapidly forward. The organizers did not confine themselves to the drivers and conductors alone, but took into the folds of the organization every man who was employed about a horse-car or the stables no matter how humble his work was nor how small his pay. Their strength shown in the recent strike surprised even well-informed labor.

WHAT ASSOCIATED LABOR IS DOING.

The Central Labor Union met yesterday afernoon at Nillson Hall, in East Fifteenth-st., the Salvation Army having taken possession of their hall in Eighth st. The announcement of the settlement of the strike of the street-car men was greeted with applause A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a mass-meeting on the first Monday in April to favor the eight-hour movement, and May I was so a side as a labor holidar, when a big parade and several mass meetings starting the elight-hour movement will be held. The carpenters reported that they had concluded hereafter to work only nine hours, and wasted \$8.50 a day for it. This had been agreed to by eighty-fost of the bosses, and twenty more had promised to give in this morning. About 200 of their men will go on strike this morning to support the demand. The tin and sheet-fron workers reported that they had anceceded in settling satisfactorily their grievances with the bricklayers. The latter will not hereafter handle hot-air pipes. The carpenters complain that Contractor Phillp Hermann, who has the work of the Emigrant Savings Bank building in Chambers-st., had not lived up to his agreement with his men by which a recent strike was declared of, and as a consequence all nis mer, would strike this morning. The Carl Sahm club of musicians asked that Thiess's concert gardes, in East Fourteenth-st, be boycotted. It was so ordered. Mr. Thiess employs non-union musicians.

Resolutions were passed favoring the silver dollar and the nationalization of land and the implements of industry. mass-meeting on the first Monday in April to favor the

DROPPING HER SCHOOL ROOKS TO ELOPE. This is to certify that I have withdrawn from the fingula of Labor, or associations of like kind, and am no longer under their dictation, having restored myself to Blooom while on her way to school near Wanesboro,

Penu., one day last week. Simon proposed to clope and took a train for Hagerstown, Md. There the young man procured a license by representing Maggie's age to be twenty and his own twenty-two, and the youthful couple were promptly married. Maggie likes her husband better than school and refuses to leave him. Cyrus-Sabriver, her father, is about to institute legal proceedings to re-

THE LYNCHING AT EATONTOWN.

ENDEAVORS TO PROTECT THE RUFFIANS. HALF-HEARTED EFFORTS OF THE OFFICIALS TO TRACE THE MEMBERS OF THE MOB.

EATONTOWN, N. J., March 7 .- The people of the lawbreakers who murdered "Mingo Jack" on Friday night. Almost without exception they approve of the deed and are indifferent to the fact that they have been the first to sully the fair fame of New-Jersey for procuring a fair and just trial to every one charged are charged with the duty of discovering the lynchers Van Worck, Squire Edwards, Constable Liebenthal, Assistant-Prosecutor Schwartz and Dr. Beach were in conference all the afternoon, and it was determined to make an autopsy of the body of the dead negro. Dr. Beach and his brother made the examination late in the afternoon, and found a complete fracture of the right temple and left frontal bones. This confirmed the opinion of Dr. Beach that the negro was dead before he was strung up to the cell grating. The coroner's jury consists of L'ttlet u Waite, stove dealer; Thomas White, farmer; Robertson Smith, pension agent: Joseph Herbert, carpenter; Charles Farrington, Henry Corlies, farmers; Joseph W. Johnon, dry goods merchant; William M. Brown, shoe maker ; J. Herlick, buckster ; John Syckles, farmer ; F. B. McCarthy, harness-maker, and Walter Reynolds, hard-ware merchant. The inquest will be held to-morrow norning in Hall's Hotel. Among those who will probably be subpensed as witnesses are William Abbott, John Maples, William Kelly, Benjiman Book, William Berford and J. J. Coffin, the editor of The Entontown Advertiser. The coroner refused to give the names of those for whom he had actually issued subpouns, as he was afraid they might run away. When asked if he would subpeau the members of the Her-bert or Johnson families, he replied that he hadn't intended to subposens the Johnsons at all, and had made up his mind not to summon the Herberts.

Henrietta Johnson, the daughter of "Mingo Jack," the time her father was arrested. She said that when the constable entered the room, he was followed by Thomas S. Herbert, the father of the girl whom Johnson was charged with assaulting. Mr. Herbert had a matern in his hand. He sat heavily down on the side of the bed in which old Mrs. Johnson lay sick, and swinging his lantern, shouted at "Mingo

thing to do it with." between the two men, and with one hand pushed Johnson out through the door to his wagon, while with the hand he kept Mr. Herbert be-him. He and Johnson then jumped into the wagon and drove quickly to the lockup. Hen-rietta says that she followed the men out of doors and that when her father got away, Mr. Herbert said to her: "The house has been watched and your father would

"The house has been watched and your father would have been shot had he come out. But he'il never trouble you again."

Mr. Herbert denied having said anything of the kind. He said that his son Joseph and Edwaru Wheeler had watched the house until the constable got there, to prevent "Mingo Jack" from leaving it, and that his son George had driven him there from his home. Dr. Beach was summoned to the Herbert home early in the morning and found Miss Angelma Herbert soffering from a sight inflammation of the brain. He said, when he returned to town, that he did not consider her condition at all cangerons. A large number of friends call d at the house during the day, but after the doctor's visit no one was allowed to see the young woman. At

torpied.

The funeral of the negro will take place at 4 o'clock
o-morrow afternoon if the Coroner grants the permit

THE PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

SIR ALIXANDER STUART ON THE APATRY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT,

Curexgo, March 7 (Special), Sir Alexander stuart, Lady Stuart and party, of New-South Wales, arrived here on their way to England. Sir Alexander, taiking of his colony, sail: "I have been for three years Premier of the Government of New-South Walca. I wished again to visit England, which I still call home, though I have been absent from it now thirty years. In New South Wales there are about 45,000,000 sheep and in all the colouies about 80,000,000 or 85,000,000. Our prices, however, have been lower of late and some Bos-"Can your country soon furnish all the wheat Eng-

"No, I don't think Australia can hope to do that in wenty years, for, you see, ours is essentially a stock-

raising country."

"Have you experienced any inconvenience from an insufficiency of Paculic Mall service?"

"Yes, we have, and before I resigned I concluded an arrangement with a New-Zealand company with Claus Spreckles, of San Francisco, for monthly malls, paying them a subsidy of \$150,000 a year. Your people seem apathetic over this matter. I have been in the States several times, and feeling an interest in your people, thought a country of such commercial importance should have better communication with our colonies. By paying these lines, our people gain nothing as regards improved service with Eug-and, Inasmuch as by the Red Sea we have the malls three times a month."

TO TEST WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, March 7 (Special) .- At last night's eeting of the Englewood woman suffragists a special committee, appointed for the purpose of obtaining legal opinions as to a woman's right to vote in libnois, reported that after conferring with a number of prominent lawyers in Chicago who were more or less firm in
their conviction that there was nothing at all to prevent
women from voting, the committee had unsammonally
decided to recommend that the attempt be made, and
that a test case be carried up to the Supreme Court, if
necessary. Several meetings will be held before election
day in order to srouse interest in the movement. Fitteen or twenty women have already signed an agreement to visit the polling-places on registration day,
make the demand on the judges that they be registered
as voters, and, failing in this, to apply to the courts for
a mandamus upon the judges of election. It is maintained that the law defining the qualifications of voters
in this State reads "every person," whereas if it excluded women it would, or rather should, read "every
maile person." orted that after conferring with a number of promi

Indianapolis, March 7 (Special). - A sensation has been caused in Logansport by the arrest of H. Z. Leonard, who was the candidate of the Greenback party for Governor of Indiana in 1884, on a requisition party for Governor of Indiana in 1884, on a requisition from Itlinois, showing that he had been indicted by the Cook County Grand Jury on a charge of steading \$200 from Hascall & Co., a bucket shop firm of Chicago. He refused to accompany the officers who served the warrant and when arraigned in court at Logansport gave \$500 bonds for his appearance to-morrow, when the case will be investicated. Since the last campaign, Mr. Leonard has been running a branch office at Logansport for the Chicago bucket shop firm and has been doing a brisk business. He claims that he can vindicate himself, but to do so it is though that he will be compelled to make public the names of a number of prominent citizens who have been dealing in margins.

SUPPOSED TO BE A PAINTING BY RUBENS. CINCINNATI, March 7 (Special) .- Art amateurs are much interested in an ell painting, believed to be from the hand of Rubens, which was recently purchased by Thomas Meade, in Philadelphia, from a gentleman who traced his title to Jerome Bousparte. It represents who traced his title to Jerome Bonaparte. It represents Apollo before Midas and is exceedingly rich in color. Investigation shows that Rubens painted such a work, which was captured by Napoleon and has not since been heard of. The further fact is known that many art measures captured by Napoleon fell into the hands of his brother Jerone. It is believed this painting was among them. This was not known at the time of the Bonaparte sale, but it is ascertained beyond doubt that Bonaparte held this picture as one of the rarties and was at all times loath to talk about it. At the time of the Bonaparte sale much secrecy was maintained about it. The investigation will be pushed to a conclusion. NEEDS OF A GREAT MUSEUM. ROOM FOR NATURAL HISTORY LECTURES.

VALUABLE COLLECTIONS PACKED AWAY FROM LACE OF EXHIBITION SPACE.

Eight years ago the Museum of Natural His tory at Seventy-eighth-st., west of Central Park, bad just been completed. It stood beside an ancient frog pond, with piles of rock scattered around it in pictur esque confusion. The Elevated road on the West Side had only been completed to Eightieth-st., and not a half dozen attractive buildings could be counted within half a mile of the museum. The frog-pond has now given place to handsome lawns around the building. The rocks have disappeared and new buildings are springing collections in the museum have already extended be have been made by the trustees for an additional

importance from an educational point view are not fully understood," Professor Albert 8. Bickmore, the superintendent, recently. "It is visited by thousands every year and the umber is rapidly increasing, but, in addition to the educational influence of its exhibits the museum exercises a direct influence on the teachers not only of the city but of the State. This is maintained by a fund which comes from the State, \$18,000 being granted for the preparation and presentation of several courses of ectures on natural history to the teachers of public schools each year. During the summer a preparation of these lectures by obtaining photographs and visiting the places necessary for receiving the de on fishes and relates to all the fish industries of the years ago with an attendance of about thirty persons. The lecture-room is on the upper floor of the museus and will seat about 250 persons while 100 more may find standing room. Every year the capacity of the hall was reached, but last fall more than 400 persons were crowded into the room, and at every lecture hundreds of teachers were turned away. As be seen how few of them can be accommodated, not to mention any outside of New York. The result of turning so many away has had some influence in the present course. The attendance, though large, has not been se say that having come to the museum several times from a remote portion of the city, and having been obliged to remain standing or o be turned away, they have become discouraged. "Now the need of a large hall, scating at least 1,500

ersons, with proper arrangements for presenting on the screen the subjects of the lecture, is one of the most important that calls for a new building. The lectures are not of local importance alone. The museum is becoming the centre of interest in these subjects, not only in the State, but throughout the entire country. The lectures are taken down by a stenographer and reports of them are furnished to all the normal schools of the State to all the normal schools of the State with copies also of the photographs. By means of these similar courses on these subjects can be presented at those institutions to the students who are to become teachers. These institutions include the Normal College of New-York, the Brooklyn Training School and the State Normal Schools in Alonny, New Palts, Potssion, Courtland, Oswego, Geneseo, Brockport, Fredonta and Buffalo, So much for this interest, which is maintained by the State fand, Ex-Judge Ruggies, State Superintendent of Instruction, calls especial attention to the growth and importance of these studies in his last report to the State Legislature."

"Are the collections of the Museum sufficient to fill the

George had driven him there from his home.

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Dr. Beach was summoned to the Hericert home early in the morning and found Miss Angelina Herbers safet him from a sight inflammation of the brain. He said, when he returned to fown, that he did not consider not condition at all cangerous. A large number of friends call dut the noise during the day, but after the deotery visit no one was allowed to see the young woman. At the negro cabin there were also many visitors. The dead man's wife had been removed to a low-viored garret, and his body, covered with a sheet, lay upon a pine board supported by two barrets.

Henricit and a son, age about twenty, said three bright-eyed nearo how, kept watch beside the body, and uncovered the face to adjourn who whele to low upon it. Among the visitors was a gray haired, benevo-lent-looking man to spectacles who gave lent-looking man to spectacles who gave lent-looking man to spectacles who gave in the read that the probability of the start of those who were came from some place or places out of the hotels. It is said that they did not start on their homeward trip until shortly after the murler took place, but no one will said that they did not start on their homeward trip until shortly after the murler took place, but no one will said that the first, for these was a great quantity of blood on the cell floor—too great to have come from the east over "Mimod Jank's left eye," which was the only one on his body. Mr. Coffin said this defermion that probabile that some of the mearn's as great quantity of blood on the cell floor—too great to have come from the east over "Mimod Jank's left eye," which was the only one on his body. Mr. Coffin said this defermion that he was sitting in his office, which is a little over an eighth of a mile, in an arrive, from the locking, when, alond 111:50 office. Friday might, is a little over an eighth of a mile, in an arrive, from the locking, when, alond 111:50 office. Friday might, is a little over an eighth of

"The relation of the museum to the development of science is suportant. Here in New York, with all other translation business and arts, science should not be for-States.

"The relation of the museum to the development of science is important. Here in New York, with all other interests of business and arts, science should not be forgotten. The museum is tending to concentrate in New-York the interests of the country in the natural sciences as has been done in Paris, London and other cities of Europe. The fine collections that we have already secured attract others. No man can attempt to cover more than a single branch of study, and he seeks a place where he can have at hand the advantages of other departments. This is of mutual advantage. Take ornithology. The birds of the United States are cradually being collected and classified, showing all the variations of the species. Professor Alien, as I told you, has a complete Arizona collection. George B. Seunct, president of the American Ornithologists' Union, has for several months had his splendid collection of the birds of New-Mexico in the museum, where he is classifying and arranging their geographical distribution. His Texas collection is the largest that has been made, and he has several collectors now engaged for him to those regions. heen made, and he has several collectors now engaged for him in those regions.

"The new building that is wanted would be a wing of the present structure, and, like it, direproof. It should contain the lecture hall and galleries for exhibits. A general plan of the building has been submitted by the trustees to the Fark Department and approved. It was desired to secure from the Board of Estimate for this year an appropriation of \$100,000 to get the building under way, and enough to compete it another year. The Trinense opposed that on account of its being another addition to the city faxes and the Board of Estimate would not make the appropriation. For new building has been urged in an appeal to the board by many well-known citizens, and we now think that the means to build it can be accured from the Sunking Fand. This will not be open to the former criticism. It is proposed to obtain from the Sinking Fand the interest, amounting to several million dollars, over what is required to pay the interest on the city bonds. This money is to be applied for dock improvements, a municipal building, armories and school buildings on property owned by the city. The museum comes within that scope and Mayor Grace regards the matter favorably. This museum will be specified in the buil that is presented to the Legislature, and if it is adopted the work may begin on our building with the development of the museum and by no means least among them is the question of opening on Sundays. The interests of the museum are represented by Morris K. Jesnp, William E. Dodge, flugh Auchincloss, J. Pierpont Morgan and others who are willing to do whatever will be for the advantage of the institution.

St. Paul, March 7 (Special) .- The bodies of M. Coleman and Wilson Patten, two residents of Scattle, Washington Territory, have just been recovered from Lake Washington. They were assassinated on the night of February 7 by some unknown persons. Coleman was foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted a number of foreman of the Grand Jury that indicted a number of men for participating in the riots in Seattle, and also those who shot and killed several Chinamen at the New-castle coal mines. The general belief is that the assas-sination was prompted or committed by anti-Chinese agitators on account of Coleman's prominence in the cases. The bodies show every indication that they were first shot dead and then cast into the lake. Sev-eral persons are strongly suspected. An old man, George Miller, and his son have been arrested, but re-leased, there being no direct evidence connecting them with the deed.

ALLEGED INSANITY OF A MANUFACTURER. Reading, Penn., March 7 (Special).-In court yesterday a petition was presented by the children of Nathaniel Ferguson, asking that a commission be appointed to inquire into their father's lunacy with a view of having a trustee appointed to take charge of his estate. Mr. Ferguson is the richest man in this region. He was formerly proprietor of the Robesonia furnaces, which he conducted for forty-dve years. His misfortune dates from the time when six men were killed by an accident at his furnace several years ago.

FORGING THE NAME OF A CITY EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7 (Special) .-- H. Granrille Gray was arrested after midnight last night on charges preferred by D. G. Feuno, city editor of The forged Fenno's name to a number of small checks. Last summer he swindled a number of West Philadelphia butchers by representing himself as an inspector of the last of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The plan has attracted so much favor that it was found necessary to so cure Horticultural Hall. The same speakers will address both meetings. Temes, of forgery. The warrant sets forth that he has

Board of Health. Gray was arrested last summer charged with swindling William Sellers and other manufacturers by borrowing money from them. He managed his plan so adroitly that District-Attorney Graham directed his discharge. The prisoner will have a hearing to morrow.

OFFER TO PAY FOR THE FRANCHISE. WHAT THE CABLE ROAD SAYS IT WILL DO. PRIVATE PROPOSITION TO THE ANTI-MONOPOLY

LEAGUE-TALK WITH THE MAYOR.

The Anti-Monopoly League on Saturday apited to Judge Lawrence for an injunction to restrain Mayor Grace from approving the action of the Board of Aldermen in granting franchises to the Cable Railroad Company. Judge Lawrence refused the application on the ground that he could not restrain the Mayor from exercising the furctions of his office. The attempt was not without its moral effect, however, as a person who acts with the league said yesterday that the cable read people had offered to have the terms of the grant so changed that they should be compelled to pay the city any perif that organization would only withdraw its or position. But the League has taken the position that the franchises should be sold at auction to the highest bidder, and they intend to fight it out on that line for some time at least. The terms of the franchise as granted by the Aldermen require the company to pay only 212 per cent

of their gross earnings into the city treasury.

"It was foolishness to apply for an injunction which they must have known couldn't be granted," said Mayor Grace, when spoken to about the matter. "It strikes re as a bid for notoriety. I don't see how I can be legally enjoined from doing my duty, which is to exereise my discretion as to the passage of every piece of city legislation that comes before me."
"Were the members of the League correct when they

said that you would veto the grant of the Aldermen but that it would be passed over your head?" asked the

"I have not iold any one what I shall do in the matter. They must have judged the future by the past, as I have always expressed the view that these franchises should be sold for what they will bring at public action."

Augustus A. Levey, counsel for the Anti-Monopoly League, smiled reassuringly and said that they were going to try it again. "An injunction would be just as ouding against the Mayor as against the Adermen," said he, and I think Judge Lawrence made a uistake in denying our application. The Adermen have been enjoined time and time again, as every one knows, and put in jail for violating the hojunction. We haven't formally made up our naind as to the next step, but I think we shall change the form of our application a little and try our lack with a new Judge. We are reasonated certain that Mayor Grace will vets the grant but we wanted to make the thing a dead certainty. Then, if he was enjoined the whole thing would stock there until a certain bill passed the Legislature and then the power would be gone from the Addermen, while if he only vetoes it the Aldermen will simply ride over his veto. We don't object to cable roads but we want to see the valuable privileges bring what they are worth. This argument of the railroad people that their cheap fares will benefit the people while large royalties to the city will only lift the burdens from the rhen taxpayers, is the thinnest kind of a fallacy. Every intelligent man knows that it is the wage worker and the producer who pay all taxes. If real estate is taxed, rents go up and tematishing and little—pay the taxes. If a greer hires a store and rents are high, he must charge so much more for every barrel of flour to ave himself. It makes me tired—if you'll excess the slaue—of thus of all these valuable franchises that have been given away. If they had been handled rightly and sold at their full value, it would not now be necessary to levy a cent of vily taxes on private propert. A million people living together create a vast number of franchises, the incom They must have judged the future by the past, as I have

ANOTHER OLD VETERAN DISMISSED. CHICAGO, March 7 (Special) .- David Sanford, editor of the Democratic newspaper of the place. Saning to the close of the war, and shortly afterward was made deputy postmaster. This position he retained fo nearly two years, and then at the request of the old postmaster and the citizens generally, he was by President Johnson commissioned postmaster. He could not be called an offen ive partisan as he never engaged ac-tively in positical work. Nine-tenths of the patrons of the office voluntarily asked for his retention in a peti-tion now on the at Washington, but he was nevertheless removed by Postmaster-deneral Vilas. Yesterday after-noon at a public meeting the reteran was presented with a gold wath and purse, every leading citizen with-out respect to politics being present. When one of the speakers said:

"How will our fellow-citizen feel wearing his gold watch, freed from official cares, with a knowledge of the regard of his fellow-citizens!" A man in the andience replied: "Like asy other rascal turned out by a Civil Service Administration."

SEIZING SMUGGLED OPIUM. SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.-The Customs House officers yesterday seized opium worth \$1,000 prought here on the steamer Belgie. It was addressed to Hop Kee, No. 118 Dupout-st., San Francisco, A search of the premises to which the contraband pium was addressed resulted in the discovery of a opinin was an acressed resulted in the discovery of a large quantity of opinin which did not bear the Custom House stamp. The owners claimed that it was purchased in the city. It has not yet been determined what action will be taken by the authorities in regard to this last flud. It is believed that the matter will be compromised by the owners being allowed to pay the duty

A WITNESS IN THE PRELLER MURDER CASE. St. Paul, March 7 (Special) .- E. H. Graham Dewey, one of the witnesses in the trial of Maxwell for of Dubuque, lows, since last fall. He prefixed the title of "Doctor" to his name. He was an insurance agent of the Mass-chusette Mutual Benefit Association of Boston, but was suspended by the company, it is said, for appropriating assessments to his private use. He left Dubuque on Thursday night, saying that he wa Dubuque who mourn his ioss. Mr. Dewy came to this country two years ago, and was in the company of Maxwell and Prelier in Boston shortly before the time when the munder was committed in St. Louis. His sayings while in Dubuque as to what he knew about the murder were conflicting. coing direct to St. Louis. There are many creditors at Dubuque who mourn his loss. Mr. Dewey came to this

GOVERNMENT TEA PLANTS FROZEN.

Washington, March 7 .- Commissioner Colenan, of the Department of Agriculture, has an unfavor able report upon the Government tea farm at Summer ville, S. C. Mr. Vardell, the superintendent, writes him that the severe winter has stripped the tea plants of their foliage. He says that he thinks some varieties are dead to the root. He has found one variety standing in certain places that endures the cold better than others, certain places that endures the cold better than others, and frem which no leaves have failed. He is now engaged in ploughing between these plants, but says that he discourages all applications for them, because they are evidently enfeabled by the cold weather and in no condition for removal. Commissioner Communications to be of the opinion that this experimental teafarm should be abaudoned, as he is having propagated on the grounds of the Department tea plants in sufficient number to meet all calls for them.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION. PHILADELPHIA, March 7 (Special),-The State Board of Health is making preparations to hold a national sanitary convention in this city in May. It is intended to make the convention one of the largest ever held. Invitations will be sent to physicians and sani-tary engineers throughout the United States and Canada and to the representatives of the National Board of Health.

TO HOLD A MISSION MASS-MEETING. PHILADELPHIA, March 7 (Speciat).-There will be a general mass-meeting on Wednesday night at the Academy of Music in aid of the missionary interests

tivity in what may be styled "Army politics," and Washington, of course, is the coutre of the disturbance. Never before in time of peace has a President of the United States had so many military prizes to bestow at

one time. Within a week Major-General Pope will be retired, and then it will become the duty of Mr. Cleveland to appoint a new major-general, two brigadiergenerals, two lieutenant-colonels and two majors, and so on down to the grade of first-lieutenants, to say nothing of several other officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel, to fill existing vacaucles. The Army contains a large number of field officers and some line officers who held much higher rank during the war thin they now do after twenty years' additional service. It also contains many captains and first ilentenants who have been captains and lieutenants ever since the war closed, whose hair has whitened in the service and some of whom will soon reach the age of retirement. Except by operation of the laws governing retirements, the yearly number of casualties is small. Nobody, except the friends of Colonel D. Scurgis, of the 7th Cavairy, and they are numerous, seems to expect that the President will go below the list of brigadiers to find a successor for Pope, and nearly everybody believes that Brigadier-General Howard will be chosen.

It is well enough known that earnest efforts are make ing to have him passed by again, this time in favor of Miles or Crook the junior officer is named because he is not less aspiring than his competitor and his friends seem to be far more active and aggressive. Propably General Crook's chance would be better were it not for his "fallure" in Arizona. General Howard has re-mained quietly at the headquarters of his department attending to his duties, and there is no visible evidence that he has sought to interest any outside influence in his behalf. In the field during the war General Howard was distinguished for his soldierly qualities of suborhis cause rest upon the record of his military services alone. His friends are confident that he will receive the promotion he so justly deserves. There are forty colonels on the active list and each

one of them is a candidate for one of the vacancies in the rank of brigalier-general. Among them are three men who held the rank of major-general during the war an isoventeen who held the rank of brigadier-general. and the state of make the thine a dead certainty. Then, if the was enjoined, the whole thins would such there omit was evoluted by cone from the Aldermen, while if he only vetes it the Aldermen will simply rise over his verified. The list includes the names of sections of the world be cone from the Aldermen, while if he only vetes it the Aldermen will simply rise over the valuable privilence bring what they are worth. The list includes the names of sections of the valuable privilence bring what they are worth and the valuable privilence bring what they are worth. The section of the control of the valuable privilence bring what they are the valuable privilence bring what they are worth. The section of the valuable privilence bring what they are the valuable privilence bring which only it is the control of the valuable privilence bring which only it is the privilence bring which only it is the privilence bring the valuable framework of the valuable framework of the valuable privilence bring the valuable privilenc The list includes the names of such officers as Grover, John P. Hatch, Merritt, Carr, Sturgts and

bill to authorize the admission to American registry of foreign built steamships, not to exceed ter in number and of not less than 2,500 tons registered measurement, and belonging to the International Navigation Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, excites a good deal of unfavorable criticism among Republicans, despite the fact that it was introduced by Senator Sewell and favorably Cameron. While La Washington several days ago, Chairman Jones, of the Republican National Committee, whose attention was directed to it, denounced the bill as the entering wedge for a general "free ship" scheme. At the session of the Ways and Means Comyesterday when Mr. Ingham, of the Eastern Pig Iron Association, was making his statement, Judge Kelley called his attention to the bill, and after explaining its provisions asked him what in his judgment would be the effect upon American industries of such legislation.

Mr. Incham promptly repiled that he thought it would be injurious in the extreme if it indicated the adoption of a general policy for the admission to American registry of foreign built ships.

There is no magic to the number 'ten.'" remarked Mr. Hiscock. "If you admit ten free ships for one man or one corporation you must do the same for all who ap-

Ju 'ge Kelley expressed the opinion that once admitted to American registry the vessels might be employed in coastwise commerce.

Mr. Mills was inclined to take a contrary view and said that an A nories a vessel in the foreign trade is registered while one in the coasting trade in curolled. Mr. Hewitt said that a registered might become an enrolled vessel and then be placed in the coasting trade. Judge Kelley and Mr. Hewitt were correct. The Treasury regulation based upon the slatute provides "certificates of permanent registry are to be surrendered... in case of the lasue of enrolment and license or license for the coasting trade or discrete."

Considerable surprise is expresse! that such a bill should have cumulated from the Senate Committee on Committee. The members of that committee are Senate.

Should have eminated from the Senate Committee on Commerce. The members of that committee are Senators McMillan, Jones, of Newada; Cong.r. Frye, Miller, of New-York; Dolph, Cameron, Ranson, Coke, Vest, Gorman, Jones, of Fiorida, and Kenna. It is under-stood that several members of the committee were absent when the bill was ordered to be reported.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR PAYNE. Washington, March 7 (Special) .- A prominent Ohio Republican who is in this city to consule with mator Sherman and others in regard to the Payne bribery investigations said to-night: "The case is now practically made out against Payne.

It will be forwarded to the Senate with the request that to be fully investigated by that body. The Legislative Committee has labored under the difficulty that they could not reach the witnesses they desired. John Hurrington, one of the important witnesses, is in Cubé; Oliver Payne is in New-York, and John R. Mellean in this city. The Senate can reach all these people and much more satisfactorily sift things. The committee at Columbus has been e-unstantly hampered. For instance ex-Representative Hamilton, of Monroe County, who promised to be a satisfactory witness was spirited away before he had a chance to testify. Senators will be astounded at the revel atlant will be made before the matter is ended, it will give them a notion of Democratic politics to Ohio that they have never had any conit be fully investigated by that body. The Legislative matter is ended. It will give them a notion of Demo-cratic politics in Ohio that they have never had any con-ception of."

A CLAIM AGAINST EX PRESIDENT ARTHUR. Washington, March 7 (Special).-The proceedings which Commissioner McCalmont, of the Customs Bureau, yesterday recommended to be begun against ex-Collectors Arthur and Robertson, of New York, were for \$7,473 and \$13,094, respectively, claimed counts. In both cases, it is understood, no official responsibility is claimed, and it is sitogether probable that anould suits be brought the claim would be sustained by the courts. It is by no means certain that legal proceedings will be resorted to in either case. In no case will Secretary Manning be likely to take action in the matter until after an investigation and report by the solicitor of the department.

A TESTIMONIAL TO A BEROIC ENGINEER. NEW-HAVEN, March 7 (Special) .- Vice-President Reed, of the Consolidated Road, has presented Riley Phillips, the heroic engineer of the recent disaster to the